

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1909.

WALTERS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Columbus, Ohio, May 28, 1909.—The second annual meeting of the National Negro American Political League, which name has been changed to National Independent Political League, met here Wednesday morning at the Dunbar theatre, owned by a colored man named after the poet Dunbar, 1287 Mt. Vernon avenue, and held executive sessions on Wednesday and Thursday. Public meetings were held each night, the speakers being Dr. J. A. Robbins, W. Monroe Trotter, Boston; Francis H. Warren, Detroit; J. M. Summers, Vernon; Geo. W. Johnson, Cleveland, and Gov. Harmon of Ohio, Wednesday night, and W. F. S. Cook of Maryland, son of Captain Cook, trusted lieutenant of John Brown, and with him executed; Jason Brown son of John Brown, the martyr; Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, abolitionist and Democrat, and T. H. A. Moore of Johnston, Pa. who reads the address to the country, this meeting being a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of John Brown's death.

A full set of officers were elected, with Bishop Alexander Walters as president, and an address which condemned President Taft for his Southern policy, styling him the "presidential apostle of disfranchisement and the color line in executive appointments; demanding of Congress reduction of representation under the fourteenth amendment, urging that lynching be put under federal jurisdiction, commending Justice Harlan and Ex-Senator Foraker and the maligned "carpet-bag" statesman advocating agitation and the independent organization use of the ballot to colored Americans to stop the new slavery in industry, civil life, political rights and judicial procedure, ending with an appeal to all Americans to rise and put an end to the color line inquiry.

The officers of the convention were: Chairman, William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, Editor of the Guardian; Recording Secretary, Dr. J. L. Johnson, Greenville, Ohio; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dallas Cooper of Cleveland.

Jason Brown, who was the guest of the convention, joined the league and paid his dues for two years in advance. His expenses to Columbus were donated by Boston white friends of freedom. A women's auxiliary aid association was voted and a bureau for labor statistics.

The officers elected, address to the country and story of the convention are at best told in the following news reports of the white press of Columbus:

The National Negro American League in Convention composed of 30 delegates, representing 10 states, with proxies representing 11 other states, yesterday adopted an appeal to the country which attacks President Taft's policy in the making of federal appointments in the South, elected officers and rendered an interesting program last evening.

These officers were elected: President, Bishop Alexander Walters, New York; 1st Vice President, Geo. W. Johnson, Cleveland; 2nd Vice President, Bishop H. M. Turner, Atlanta; 3rd Vice President, Rev. Byron Gunn, Hillburn, N. Y.; 4th vice president, T. M. Morris, Cambridge, Mass.; 5th Vice President, George C. Ross, Denver; 6th Vice President, W. A. Hawkins, Baltimore; Recording Secretary, W. F. S. Cook, Alexandria, Va.; Asst. Recording Secretary, T. H. A. Moore, Johnston, Pa.; Corresponding Secretary, W. M. Trotter, Boston; Financial Secretary, Rev. L. G. Jordan, Louisville; Treasurer, Rev. A. H. Grimké, Washington; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. E. Churchman, Newark, N. J.; National Organizer, Bishop J. M. Waldron, Washington; Assistant Organizer, Rev. A. W. Adams, Norwich, Conn.

Executive Committee: Bishop Walters; Rev. G. R. Waller, Maryland; Dr. J. B. Stubbs, Delaware; Francis H. Warren, Michigan; J. M. Summers, Xenia, E. W. Moore, Pennsylvania; W. H. Scott, Massachusetts; Dr. J. L. Johnson, Greenville, S. C.; W. L. Rhode Island; S. L. Carruthers, Washington; C. E. Bentley, Illinois; J. R. Clifford, West Virginia; Granville Martin, New York; Dr. O. W. Waller, New York; S. P. Hood, New Jersey; A. E. Manning, Indiana.

Address to Country, Issued by the National Independent Political League at its 2nd Annual Meeting in Columbus, Ohio, May 26-27, 1909.

The National Negro American League in its second annual Convention assembled, send greetings to lovers of justice and believers in political rectitude according to the national laws.

Since our last Convention held in the city of Philadelphia, a President of the United States has been elected, and has defined and entered upon a policy of retrogression on the great principles of political equality vouchsafed to all American citizens by the nation's fundamental law.

And we find ourselves in the midst of the political crisis there announced. The League has no apologies to offer, because of its advice then given to defeat William Howard Taft for President.

His inaugural in its reference to the Negro was essentially an invitation to all greedy and prejudiced white men to get busy and make it appear that there was strenuous opposition to any proposed Negro appointment in every community in the nation, and thus give the President an excuse for Negro repudiation in making political appointments.

And further, it was a tacit justification of the adoption of new constitution in Southern States designed avowedly for the purpose of eliminating the Negro voter from the electorate of those States, and which square with the national constitution neither in letter nor in spirit as demanded by the national platform of

the Republican Party upon which the President was elected.

But the President did not apparently mean his professions of wishing the welfare of the Negro race, for in practice we find him appointing, including democrats, with antebellum tendencies to high posts of honor and power (including the recent U. S. judgeship in North Carolina) in the South, and who are known antagonists to Negro advancement.

But the evil influence of President Taft's ill-white Negro policy did not stop with political reaction. It brought the Negro fresh troubles in industrial life.

Labor unions in the South, membership which is denied to Negroes have become bold to announce they want the latter expelled from employment they have enjoyed for generations solely because of their color, and the state of Georgia is now in the throes of industrial strife which had its inception in President Taft's inaugural address.

The executive yielding to a withering color prejudice is being reflected throughout the nation by acts against Negroes perpetrated by the classes from the lowest plebeian to the highest courts in the South. Lynchings are now of almost daily occurrence. Officers of the peace are everywhere aggressive against Negroes. Lower courts are severe in sentences, and the supreme court of New York has just announced that a Negro cannot be injured in reputation and feelings to the same extent as a white man may. And a general agitation against the industrial freedom, civil and political equality of the Colored people seems to have been inaugurated.

We repudiate the doctrine that Negroes are political children, but even if that were true, it may be said that our political infancy is no more pronounced than is the infancy of the prejudiced southern white man, relating to political honesty, civic virtue or moral rectitude, and the one should not be disfranchised or denied equal rights at the behest of the other. We therefore unqualifiedly denounce the executive color-line policy of President Taft, and from this presidential apostle of color franchise we demand that he so change his policies regarding Negro Americans to square with the Chicago Republican Platform, which demands the enforcement in both letter and spirit of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the national constitution.

We further demand that Congress reduce the representation in the national Legislature, according to the letter of the 14th amendment in all states which have eliminated any portion of their male citizens from their electorate. We further demand that the Congress take such steps and adopt laws that are necessary to remove jurisdiction in lynching cases from the courts of those states found incompetent to protect the lives and property of persons accused of crime, and put them under federal control.

We are deeply grateful to all the nation's great patriots who gave their lives for human liberty. And we glory in the memory of such men as Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, John Brown, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Fred Douglass, Thaddeus Stevens and a host of other compatriots who first created the sentiment for human freedom that resulted in the civil war, prosecuted that war to a successful culmination and abolished human slavery, and elevated all residents of this nation to a common citizenship which was fully justified not only by our great Declaration of Independence, but also by the conditions obtaining especially in the South at the time freedmen were disfranchised.

We deplore and condemn the oft repeated statement, first by scrupulous southern politicians and later by republican administration officials that the conferring of the franchise upon the freedman in 1870 was a mistake, and we aver and maintain that but for this brave and noble act, the 14th and 15th amendments to the national constitution would never have been ratified, nor would the "black laws" that disgraced southern statute books immediately after the war, which effectually enslaved the freedman, been repealed. We further condemn the practice of referring to those eminent patriots who went into the south after the war, to leave behind them homes, friends and in many instances profitable business and occupation, to assist in reconstructing the southern states and in educating the mountains of ignorance among both black and white, as grafting carpetbaggers. There never was a more glorious example of self-sacrifice and earnest, honest effort to assist a stricken people than that exercised by such men and women as Gen. O. O. Howard, Carl Schurz, Louis F. Post and thousands of their kind. We extend our congratulations and thanks to those eminent statesmen and former Senators Foraker and others, still battling for right and justice, ask all lovers of civic virtue and honest government, to be active in support of their kind in their respective communities.

Colored Americans everywhere should become absolutely independent in their political convictions. Work and vote, not for parties, but for men possessing known qualifications for fair political dealings. Both men and measures who aim to defeat the purposes of the National Constitution should be fought by the race as the new constitution aiming at disfranchisement in Maryland is being fought, and the 14th against such should not cease until their defeat is secured. For this purpose Colored men should organize in every community for their own protection and the good of the nation.

We commend the active work of independent colored voters in the last National campaign, for while they did not succeed in defeating the Republican candidate they opposed, they did accomplish much good and engendered a better feeling for Negro voters among Democratic officials. This was especially evident by the attitude of Henry Watterson in his great newspaper. The Courier Journal was further emphasized by the support of congressmen Hobson, Snyder, Cochran, Cox, Denver and other Democrats for the famous Foraker Brownsville measure reinstating the Colored soldiers.

We warn all Colored Americans that agitation, blood exposure and many condemned acts are indispensable to do away with slavery, inequality and injustice; and that those who would deceive us by claiming salvation will come by self improvement in silence, will be the first when we are undone to declare our submission has proven our inferiority, and that we deserve our fate.

We call upon the conscience and latent sense of justice of all christian and patriotic Americans to open their eyes to the enormity of the denial of industrial, judicial, civil and political freedom on the line of color existing in this republic today 50 years after the martyrdom of the sainted John Brown, and to exert their utmost influence to cause us to wipe out this sin against a race, and menace and disgrace to our common country.

Signed.—F. H. Warren, Mich.; T. H. A. Moore, Penn.; W. Monroe Trotter, Mass.; W. C. Payne, Va.; J. M. Summers, Ohio; W. F. S. Cook, Maryland; P. W. Williams, Miss.; Committee.

The convention closed with a session in memory of this, the fiftieth anniversary of the execution of Captain John Brown. Jason Brown of Akron, 86 years old, with snow-white hair and beard, stood on the stage of the Dunbar theatre by the side of W. F. S. Cook of Baltimore, son of Captain Edwin Cook, one of Brown's lieutenants who was hanged at Harper's Ferry and Ex-Governor Campbell, the three leading the Negro delegates in singing the old refrain:

"The stars of heaven are looking kindly down
On the grave of old John Brown."

Jason Brown apologized for not speaking at length because of an impediment in his speech. He said he inherited from his grandfather, a farmer who lived near Hudson, N. Y. A man stopped him on the road and asked him how far it was to Hudson. Grandfather struggled to speak and finally got out: "Go on, you'll get there before I can tell you."

Mr. Cook developed an historical address describing the famous raid of Brown and his men.

W. M. Trotter of Boston, chairman of the convention; Dr. J. L. Johnson, Secretary, and Dr. J. A. Robbins, Chairman of the local committee of arrangements, made impassioned appeals for Negro independence in politics.

Ex-Governor Campbell, who spoke highly of the work done in the Bryan campaign by Dr. Robbins, ridiculed the Harris Republican club, which had hired a band to play in front of the theatre convention hall in an attempt to keep the colored outside.

"What is wrong with anybody, white or black, in organizing to insure the rights guaranteed him by the constitution of the United States?" he asked. "Who is it that wants to hire a band and drum the town of Columbus to keep somebody from getting his rights? It must be some one who thought he carried the colored vote of Columbus in his vest pocket."

TAFT'S POLICY TOWARD SOUTH
He Desires To Eradicate All Sectional Feeling.

Washington, June 3.—Conditions in the Southern States formed the subject of an interesting conversation in the President's office today between President Taft and Dr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., the negro educator. Mr. Taft made known to Dr. Washington some ideas he had formed in regard to Southern political and industrial problems involving the negro.

He indicated that in his opinion the training of negroes in industrial pursuits was having the effect of obtaining for such negroes a greater degree of respect from the best element of the white population. Dr. Washington said that the President was entirely correct. The President spoke also of his desire to do all that it was possible for him to do during his administration to eradicate sectional feeling that had developed between the South and the North.

Incidental to the conversation between President Taft and Dr. Washington it became known that the President has determined to give a thorough trial to his policy of bringing about a better feeling in the South toward the Republican administration in Washington and toward the Northern and Western States which form the backbone of Republican strength. It is not the intention of the President to confine merely to Southern States which might be brought into the Republican column his policy of appointing to office only such men as have the thorough respect and confidence of the communities in which they live and in which they would hold office.

He intends to be guided by similar considerations in making appointments in States which are hide-bound in their adherence to the Democratic party and would not go into the Republican column except through the performance of some unexpected political miracle. In other words, the President's policy of appointing men to Federal positions in the South who will be satisfactory to a great majority of the best citizens without regard to party affiliations is to be applied to the entire South, to Mississippi, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, as well as to North Carolina and Kentucky, which have shown signs of a desire to march in the Republican ranks.

Yesterday the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Louis P. Bryant of Louisiana to be Surveyor of Customs in the District of New Orleans. Mr. Bryant is a white man and affiliated with the "Lily White" faction of the Republican party in his State, of which Pearl Wight, Republican national committeeman for Louisiana, is the leader. It was mainly on the indorsement of Mr. Wight that the President nominated Mr. Bryant.

In selecting Mr. Bryant the President intended to emphasize and extend his policy of making appointments to Federal offices in the South that would be satisfactory to the communities in which the appointees would be commissioned to serve. There was no thought in the President's mind when he sent Mr. Bryant's nomination to the Senate that Louisiana could be won over to the Republican column by repeat-

ed appointments of this character. But the President did intend to show that he would not continue to Southern States might be classed as doubtful appointments which might have a tendency to bring recruits from the Democratic ranks into the Republican party and thus lay the foundation for a reversal of political conditions in Southern States now strongly Democratic.

The appointment of Mr. Bryant and other appointments which the President will make of Southern men will be in line with the sentiments he expressed in a speech he delivered in Charlotte, N. C., on May 20. In that speech he made these significant statements:

It is true that political divisions have continued in such a way as at times to seem to perpetuate the lines as far as we can and to see so of the war, but even these lines are rapidly disappearing, and it is the duty of all of us with respect to political partnership to wipe out those lines as far as we can and to see so far as we may that in each State the tolerance of opinion shall continue until there shall be respectable parties on both sides of the line, because it is essential to have a good opposition to have a good government.

Now if there is anything I can do in my administration to make that feeling of union more close I shall do it. * * * I think now that we are at a point where there is to be political revolution in the South. I never had such a dream, but I believe we are on the eve of such a condition in the South that there shall be complete tolerance of opinion and that there shall grow into each State which shall tend to the betterment of the government as it exists in the State, which shall give us occasionally, as you have already given us in North Carolina, a Republican in a crowd of Democrats, in order that we may have represented in the Congress at Washington your views without regard to some past issue, without regard to the ghost of an issue that really ought not to influence you in enforcing those particular economic views that you really entertain.

MOORE SCHOOL.

Roll of Honor.

7 A Grade—Raphael Bryant, Luthera Chiles.

6 B Grade—Henry Reid, Harvey Miles, William Banks, Clara Hill.

6 A Grade—Alberta Henley, Lillian Scott, Ollie Mosby, Golden Houston.

5 B Grade—Subbeal Anderson, Robert Lewis, Jerdenia Johnson.

5 A Grade, No. 1—Ary Britt.

5 A Grade, No. 2—Grace Scott.

4 B Grade—Harry Howard, Reginald Jackson, Rosetta Mines, Richard Winston, Andrew Walker.

4 A Grade—Annie Cox, Douglas Woolfolk, Richard Johnson.

4 A Grade, No. 2—Leonard Carter, Charles Belle, Mozelle Hicks, Elmo Jackson.

3 B Grade, No. 1—Edna Anderson, George Anderson, Louise Jackson, Alma Johnson, Mildred Johnson, Gertrude Robinson, Emma Wingfield.

3 B Grade, No. 2—Carrie Aycooke, George Lomax.

3 A Grade, No. 1—Waymouth Tupponke.

3 A Grade, No. 2—Marie Clark.

2 B Grade—Joseph Coppedge, Willie Harris, David Hill, Cora Carter, Hamilton Goodley.

2 A Grade—Arthur Randolph, Floyd Booker, Angus Wood, Myrtle Priddy, Linwood Mosley, Janius White.

1 B Grade—Inez Green, Bernetta Hatcher, Esther Johnson, Eugenia Rzy, Adele Shelton, Leonard Brown, Cornelius Harris, Ernest Hill, Samuel Mosby, John Nash, Joseph Winston.

1 A Grade—Ashley Anderson, Sarah Chandler, Annie Hicks, Sarah Johnson, Louise Lewis, Wilhelmina Patterson, Emogene Smith, Marion Smith, Mabel Taylor, Lucetta Wells, Eletcher Salie, Herbert Toles, Harry Poindexter.

SHORT HEALTH TALKS.

How to Prevent Typhoid.

During the next few weeks many people in Virginia will develop typhoid fever. All of these people will have to undergo a long illness and about one in ten will die as a result of the disease. The summer epidemics of the disease usually begin to appear about the first of July, showing that the germs are taken into the system about this time.

While some cases of typhoid will develop in a climate like that of Virginia, in spite of all preventive measures, yet a large majority of the cases can be prevented by the observance of a few simple precautions, to prevent the disease, the real causes must be understood. In plain terms no person can contract typhoid fever unless he swallows in some manner some of the excrement of a person who has or has had the disease.

Food that has been contaminated with the germs from a typhoid case, but the excrement may be carried to the mouth on the feet of flies that have fed upon it. Sometimes the disease is contracted by eating raw fruit or vegetables that have been soiled with the germs, or oysters that have come from polluted waters. Those who nurse cases of typhoid often contract the disease by carrying the germs into the mouth on the finger, which they have failed to wash after waiting on the patient.

The two danger points in the country are the well and the dry closet. If these are safeguarded the danger is rendered much less formidable. Information regarding these points is contained in the publications of the State Health Department at Richmond and will be sent to any one asking for them free of charge.

—Subscribe to THE PLANET.

Wanted to Celebrate.

He—How is your alimony?
She—It isn't large enough.
"It's not?"
"Well, it's large enough to support me comfortably, but it isn't large enough to allow me to celebrate the day I got my separation in the way I'd like to."

Time to Run.

"Ah, yes," murmured Miss Screecher, after the first selection at the musicale, "I have had some exciting experiences. Coming over from the other side a terrible storm arose and I had to sing to quiet the immigrants. You should have seen the heavy sea running."

And the big rude man in the pink necktie rolled another cigarette and gazed out of the window.
"I don't blame the sea for running," he said gruffly.

Real Brave.

The speaking suffragette was at white heat.
"There are no cowards in our ranks!" she shouted in a penetrating voice. "Every day you pass our brave sisters on the streets."
"They must be brave to wear the style of hats they do!" shouted the little man on the last bench, and the next moment he was running for his life.

Bad Precedent.

Hubby—But why do you insist that our daughter should marry old Gold-bug, when she hates the very sight of him? You married for love, didn't you?

Wife—Yes, but that's no reason why I should stand by and see our daughter make the same mistake.

He Killed Them All.

"How is that young physician, who recently came to board with you, getting along?"
"Pretty poorly. At first he had only his friends for patients."

"And now?"
"And now he has no more friends."

Another Theory.

"I have seen illuminations on Mars which I am sure were efforts to communicate with us," said the scientist.
"Nonsense," answered the practical person; "what you saw was probably a national celebration with street illuminations and fireworks."

Po' Chile!

Sister Smoot—"Put little Claudie Shinnap in a pop! now."
Brother Dinger—"Yam! He ett pized flypaper and floo!—Puck."

In the Home.

No man is a hero to his valet and no woman can put on airs with her cook.

Expecting Too Much.

Ella—"I'll be there bright and early."
Stella—"Be there early, anyway, and I won't ask the other thing.—Judge."

Saved by Waking Up.

She—"Dear, my new hat is a dream!"
He—"Thank heaven, I set the alarm clock!"

Where He Was Great.

"He's a great thinker, isn't he?"
"Yes. He thinks he knows it all."

\$150.00 Endowment Paid.

Richmond, Va., June 10, 1909. This is to certify that I have received from John Mitchell, Jr., Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, Knights of Pythias, N. A. S. E. A., and A. (\$150.00) One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in payment of the death-claim of Brother Jackson Fleming, who was a member of Richmond Lodge, No. 1, of Richmond, Va.

Signed—Ellen Fleming, Administratrix.
By W. F. Denny.
Witnesses:
C. W. Washington,
S. S. Baker, D. D. G. C.

Colored
Skin Made
Lighter

For centuries the scientific men have been trying to make dark skin lighter colored, not by artificial whitening, but in a natural way. At last the CHEMICAL WONDER CO. of New York has discovered "COMPLEXION WONDER," which does bring a lighter natural color every time it is applied. The effect is not artificial. The lighter coloring is natural. The effect on the colored countenance is magical.

The CHEMICAL WONDER CO. is the best friend the dark race ever had. It has preparations for kinky hair, exactly suit colored people. The WONDER COMB and WONDER UNCURL when used together, will make any kinky hair dress well. If the hair is too short, use WONDER HAIR-GROW. This is a liquid fertilizer for the scalp. Just as fertilizers in the corn field make the corn stalks grow, so this liquid fertilizes the scalp and makes the hair grow longer.

M. B. BERGER & CO., 2 Rector St., New York will send any of these WONDERS for fifty cents or all of them for \$2.00 delivery free. Send post-office order or money. Inform post-office free. If you desire to improve your appearance we will cheerfully write you without charge and promise that our WONDERS will help to advance colored people socially and commercially. Agents Wanted.

O. OF C. K. OF P.
Attention!

P. P. XLV.

Richmond, Va., May 4, 1909.

To the District Grand Chancellors, Past Chancellors, Chancellor Commanders and to the Officers and Members of Subordinate Lodges:

P. P. XLV.

Richmond, Va., May 4, 1909.

To the District Deputy Grand Worthy Councilors, Past Worthy Councilors, Worthy Councilors and Officers and Members of Subordinate Courts:

Whereas at the last annual session of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Virginia, the time of meeting was changed to the third Tuesday in June, and Richmond, Va. was selected as the place, and the Grand Court is required to meet at the time and place of the aforesaid Grand Lodge, I hereby proclaim that the next meeting of the Grand Court will be held June 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1909 at the place above specified.

The Twelfth Annual Session will convene at the Fifth Street Baptist Church, Tuesday, June 15, 1909 at 10 A. M. All Grand Representatives will forward their credentials through the Registers of Deeds of their respective Courts, duly signed and sealed to Miss M. L. Chiles, Grand Worthy Register of Deeds, No. 114 W. Leigh Street, Richmond, Va. One copy will be retained by the Grand Representative and be brought to the session at Richmond. Blanks for this purpose may be obtained from the Grand Worthy Register of Deeds.

Courts that have not paid their semi-annual taxes for December 31st, 1908 and their Endowment Taxes for June 30th, 1909 and their Pythian Temple Taxes will not be eligible for membership upon the floor of the Grand Court. All Grand Representatives, who have not received the Grand Court Degree must pay \$1.50 in order to receive the same. Only Past Worthy Councilors are entitled to be Grand Representatives. Courts must pay the fee for the Grand Representatives, that they may receive the Grand Court Degree. The Grand Court will convene Tuesday, June 15, 1909, at 10 A. M. at the Fifth Street Baptist Church, on Fifth Street opposite Jackson Street.

The grand parade will take place Wednesday, June 16, 1909 at 1:30 P. M. and will form at the Pythian Castle, No. 727 N. Third Street. The competitive drill will take place on the same day at 4 P. M. at the Broad Street baseball park. The Uniform rank will camp on the grounds of the Virginia Union University and the following prizes have been offered: first prize, best drilled company, \$25.00; second prize, \$15.00; third prize, \$10.00; to the Company having the most men in camp, \$25.00 to the Company that gets in camp first, \$10.00; to the one that remains in camp longest, \$15.00. A Pythian Bazaar will be conducted during the entire week at the Pythian Castle, No. 727 N. Third Street, and music will be in attendance. Arrangements are being made to have entertainments at the St. John, the Baptist Hall grounds, on First Street, between Jackson and Duval Streets and the Grand Banquet will be held there on Thursday night, June 17, 1909.

Tuesday night, 8 P. M. at the Fifth Street Baptist Church. For all information concerning board and lodging and assignment to places, address Mrs. Josie A. Graham, Chairman, No. 108 E. Leigh Street, Richmond, Va. Grand Representative will find it to their advantage to send in their names now and assignments will be made in advance. They can go direct to their stopping places upon reaching the city. Wagons and carriages will be at the depots at the Grand Representatives and visitors. Subordinate Court members can attend the sessions of the Grand Court. The rate for board and lodging will be \$1.00 per day.

Courts that have not subscribed or paid anything on the stock of the Pythian Calanthe Industrial Association are urgently advised to do so at once to this office. The names of those who contributed last year will be found in the Minutes of last session. The names of all Courts contributing will be read out during the session of the Grand Court.

There is peace and there is harmony throughout the Grand Jurisdiction and the work is progressing in a way and manner that is entirely satisfactory to the sisterhood.

Given under our hands and the seal of the Grand Court of Virginia, in the City of Richmond, this fourth day of May, nineteen hundred and nine.

JOHN MITCHELL, JR.,
Grand Worthy Counselor.
(MISS) M. L. CHILES,
Grand Worthy Register of Deeds.

\$100.00 Endowment Paid.

Gee P. O., June 5, 1909.

This is to certify that I have received from John Mitchell, Jr., Grand Worthy Counselor of the Grand Court of Virginia, Order of Calanthe (\$100.00) One Hundred Dollars in payment of the death-claim of Sister Richetta Grammer, who was a member of Queen Victoria Court, No. 115, of Gee, Virginia.

Signed: ALEXANDER GRAMER, Beneficiary.
MARTHA HARRIS, Deputy.

Witness:
LUCY HARRIS,
MARY HARRISON.

Whereas, at the last annual session, Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution and Laws of the Grand Lodge of Virginia was changed so as to provide for the holding of our annual sessions commencing on the third Tuesday in June, and the city of Richmond, having been accepted as the place, therefore, by the power vested in me, I hereby proclaim that the next session will be held in Richmond, Virginia, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, June 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1909.

All Grand Representatives, who have not already done so will forward their credentials to Col. T. M. Crump, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, 511 N. 3rd Street, through the K. of R. and S. of their respective Lodges. They will keep one copy of the credentials in their possession and bring the same to the Grand Lodge. The name will be signed and sealed by the officers of the subordinate lodges of which they are members. Blanks for this purpose may be obtained from the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal. Lodges that have not paid their semi-annual taxes for December 31st, 1908 and their Endowment Tax for June 30th, 1909 and their Pythian Temple Taxes will not be eligible to representation upon the floor of the Grand Lodge.

All Grand Representatives, who have not received the Grand Lodge Degree must pay the sum of \$2.00 in order to receive the same. Only Past Chancellors are entitled to be Grand Representatives. Lodges must pay the fee for the Grand Representatives that they send, who have not received the Grand Lodge Degree. All members should come prepared to take the Degree of the Improved Order of the Knights of Khorassan. The charge for this degree is \$10.00, but it will be conferred at the Grand Lodge Session for \$2.50. All members should be provided with fee caps, which will be furnished at \$1.00 each. Send this amount to the Secretary, O. M. Stewart, 2313 P Street, Richmond, Va.

The Grand Lodge will convene Tuesday, June 15, 1909 at 9 A. M. at the Fifth Street Baptist Church, Fifth Street opposite Jackson Street. The grand parade will take place Wednesday, June 16, 1909, at 1:30 P. M., starting from the Pythian Castle, No. 727 N. Third Street. The prize drill will take place at the Broad Street Baseball Park, Wednesday, June 16, 1909 at 4 P. M. The First Prize for the best drilled Company will be \$25.00; Second Prize, \$15.00; Third Prize, \$10.00.

To the Company having the most men in camp, \$25.00 will be awarded; to the one that gets into camp first, \$10.00 will be awarded; to the one that remains in camp longest, \$15.00 will be awarded. The Streets and magnificent grounds of the Virginia Union University have been secured. Tents will be pitched there in ample time for the visitors. A Pythian Bazaar will be conducted during the entire week at the Pythian Castle, No. 727 N. Third Street, and music will be in attendance. Arrangements are being made to have entertainments at the St. John, the Baptist Hall grounds, First Street, between Jackson and Duval Streets, where the Grand Banquet will be held Thursday night,